Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Reserve aSF487 .8 .A1U53 1978

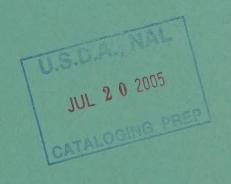
1978 Report of

RANDOM SAMPLE EGG PRODUCTION TESTS

United States and Canada

Two-Year Combined Summary, 1976-77 and 1977-78

Range Group Rankings, 1977-78





PREFACE

Egg production tests are designed to provide poultrymen, hatcherymen, and breeders with a reliable guide to the performance of poultry stocks offered for sale. This publication contains information on many egg production traits that are of economic importance to the trade. The data were compiled from the records of official Random Sample Egg Production Tests conducted in the United States and Canada. The data resulting from these tests have been analyzed statistically by the Animal Improvement Programs Laboratory, Animal Physiology and Genetics Institute, Science and Education Administration, AR, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland.

The publication of this report is based on recommendations of the National Committee on Random Sample Poultry Testing and the Council of American Official Poultry Tests. The information was compiled by the Poultry Improvement Staff, Animal Improvement Programs Laboratory, Science and Education Administration from data furnished by Test supervisors.

The publication of this report does not imply approval or endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of any of the stocks mentioned.

CONTENTS

		Page
H E S D	o-year combined summary for test years 1976-77 and 1977-78	1 2 3 3 3 4 5
S	ocedures used for computing combined summary values	10 10 11
Ran H	age group ranking based on 1977-78 testslow group rankings were determined for each trait	17 17
	TABLES	
1.	Two-year combined summary: Regressed means and 80% confidence limits for traits by stocks entered	6
2.	Analytical data for the traits measured, 1976-77 and 1977-78	12
3.	Factors used to adjust for test differences	13
4.	Upper and lower limits for each range group by traits and tests, 1977-78	18
5.	Range group ranking for stock entered in 1977-78 Random Sample Egg Production Tests	20

This report is divided into three sections:

- 1. A two-year combined summary of the data obtained in the 1976-77 and 1977-78 Random Sample Egg Production Tests. These data were treated by acceptable statistical procedures that allow the reader to compare directly the stock entered in the various egg production tests in the United States and Canada.
- 2. An explanation of statistical procedures that were used in computing the regressed means and confidence limits of egg production traits evaluated in the two-year combined summary.
- 3. A range group ranking for stock that was entered in 1977-78 Random Sample Egg Production Tests. The ranking shows the performance of each stock by traits compared with that of other stocks in the same test.

TWO-YEAR COMBINED SUMMARY FOR TEST YEARS 1976-77 AND 1977-78

Entries in the various tests start with a random sample of hatching eggs or chicks of the stock to be tested. Samples are drawn according to prescribed methods to ensure that each entry is typical of the stock it represents. All entries within a test are treated alike with respect to housing, feeding, management, and disease control in order to avoid differences in performance that would be due to environment.

All tests are conducted according to these basic principles. However, even the most carefully designed and conducted tests are influenced by errors of two kinds. The first kind of error is the chance deviation or unavoidable "sampling error" made when a small sample of eggs or chicks represents an entry. The other kind of error is due to uncontrolled or unknown environmental differences between entries that occur in spite of all efforts to treat all entries within a given test as nearly alike as possible. The differences between the results for two entries in a single test for a single year may be due to these chance variations rather than to a real difference in the performance capabilities of the two stocks. The effect of such errors in comparing stocks can be materially reduced by basing comparisons on the combined results of several tests over two or more years.

If all entries compared were entered in the same tests in both years, the simple averages could be compared directly without adjustment. However, differences among tests and between years and those caused by climatic conditions and other environmental factors affect the results. As a consequence, a direct comparison of the test results of two stocks in different tests or in different years may be misleading. Therefore, to present test results in a manner that will allow sound evaluation of all stocks tested, the results were combined by stocks and by years, and were adjusted by accepted statistical procedures for test and year differences and for variation in amount of information per stock. The results of these computations are published as the "regressed mean" for each trait for each stock that was tested (table 1).

The performance data (regressed means) reported in this summary are derived from the results reported by the individual tests for each of the past two years. It is unlikely, however, that the means for any stock, even though entered in only one test each year, will coincide precisely with the two-year average performance data as published by the test. The variations are due to adjustments for test differences, year difference, the number of tests and of years entered, and the number of replicates per test. These statistical adjustments allow predictions of what the average performance would have been for each stock had all stocks been entered in all tests each year.

The statistical treatment applied to the test data is designed to reduce the influence of nongenetic variations. This cannot be accomplished perfectly, and consequently, estimates or predictions of performance cannot be made with absolute precision. However, reliable predictions, within prescribed limitations, can be made as to whether a difference in the reported performance of stocks represents a real difference in their performance. These predictions involve the use of the confidence limit values that have been computed for each trait or performance factor reported.

A brief explanation of the statistical procedures used in computing the regressed means and confidence limits is provided in the section entitled "Procedures Used for Computing Combined Summary Values."

The following example illustrates the compilation of the two-year combined summary. This and the related explanation will help the reader to use and interpret the data in table 1.

(Illustration of regressed means and 80 percent confidence limits as they might appear for a few traits)

					as	they mi	girt app	ear 101	a lew t	laits/				
STOCK	POUN EG PROD	PER ID OF GS UCED unds)	WEI	GG GHT 'doz.)	EXTRA EG	E AND LARGE GS cent)	ALBU QUAI (Haugh	ITY	ORM	BLOOD NCH MORE		THAN NCH	BO WEI	
0002	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF, LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80%* CONF. LIMITS
9,95	3.02	2.95	26.0	25.7 26.3	77.5	75.2 79.8	77.9	77.1 78.7	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.2 3.2	5.6	5.4 5.8
996	2.83	2.77	25.2	25.0 25.4	71.0	69.0 72.8	80.9	80.1	.7	.6 1.0	1.1	.8 1.4	4.2	4.0
997	2.94	2.86	24.9	24.6 25.2	68.0	65.5 70.3	74.1	73.3 74.9	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	4.7	4.5 4.9
998	2.84	2.73 2.95	25.3	24.9 25.7	72.4	69.2 75.6	76.6	75.5 77.7	1.0	.9 1.2	1.5	1.2 1.9	4.0	3.7 4.3
999	2.56	2.47	25.4	25.0 25.8	70.3	67.6 73.0	83.0	82.3 88.7	.8	.6 1.0	1.1	.7 1.4	4.2	3.9 4.5

^{*}If the confidence limits for two regressed means overlap, the two means are not significantly different at the 5% level.

The range of the confidence limits represents the amount of difference in the performance of two stocks that may be due to chance. If the confidence limits for two regressed means overlap, the two means are not significantly different at the 5 percent level of probability. If the confidence limits for two regressed means do not overlap, the odds are at least 19 in 20 that a real difference exists in the performance of the two stocks.

The use of the above data as a means of evaluating different stocks and traits can be illustrated as follows:

For the trait "Body Weight," the confidence limits of Stock 995 (5.4 to 5.8 lbs.) do not overlap the confidence limits of any of the other stocks. Therefore, Stock 995 has a significantly higher body weight than the others. However, the confidence limits of Stock 996 (4.0 to 4.4 lbs.) overlap the confidence limits of Stock 998 (3.7 to 4.3 lbs.) and Stock 999 (3.9 to 4.5 lbs.). The body weights of these three stocks are, therefore, not significantly different.

Using the trait "Feed per Pound of Eggs Produced" as another example, the confidence limits of Stock 995 (2.95 to 3.09 lbs.), Stock 997 (2.86 to 3.02 lbs.), and Stock 998 (2.73 to 2.95 lbs.) all overlap each other. Thus there is no significant difference in the feed conversion of these three stocks. When comparing the feed conversion of Stock 999 (2.56 lbs.) with that of the other stocks, we see that the range of its confidence limits is from 2.47 to 2.65 lbs. Since this range does not overlap the confidence limits of the other four stocks, Stock 999 has a significantly lower feed conversion than the other stocks listed.

Another example can be shown by using the trait "Albumen Quality." The confidence limits of Stock 995 (77.1 to 78.7) overlap the confidence limits of Stock 998 (75.5 to 77.7). Therefore, there is no significant difference in the albumen quality of these two stocks, even though the regressed mean of Stock 995 is 77.9 Haugh Units and Stock 998 is 76.6 Haugh Units. When Stock 995 is compared with Stocks 996 and 999, we see that the confidence limits of these two stocks do not overlap those of Stock 995. Thus, these two stocks have a significantly higher albumen quality (80.9 and 83.0 Haugh Units, respectively) than the 77.9 Haugh Units of Stock 995. In comparing Stock 995 with Stock 997, the confidence limits do not overlap. In this case, the albumen quality of Stock 997, expressed as a regressed mean of 74.1 Haugh Units is significantly lower than the regressed mean of Stock 995.

The range of the confidence limits will not necessarily be the same for two different stocks that have the same regressed mean. The number of locations in which a stock is entered, the number of replicate pens per location, the number of years entered, and the accuracy involved in adjusting for location and year effects all have a bearing on the range of the confidence limits for each individual regressed mean.

The "Income Over Feed and Chick Cost" figures reported in table 1 represent the sales value of the eggs produced and of the hens at the end of the test minus the cost of the chicks and the feed used during the growing and laying periods. These figures may be useful in comparing the overall performance of stocks, but they should not be considered as predictions of "profit" to be obtained under commercial operations. "income" figures should be reduced by other costs, such as labor, building and equipment depreciation, vaccination, litter, interest, taxes, and insurance, to approximate profits that might be expected under commercial conditions.

The chick price used by each individual test for the stocks in their respective test is the average price quoted by each breeder of the stocks in the test. This average price is then used in calculating the "Income Over Feed and Chick Cost" for each entry.

Stocks Should be Compared for all Traits

All traits should be considered when using this report to evaluate the overall performance of the various stocks. The values reported for "Income Over Feed and Chick Cost" represent a composite of several traits combined as determined by the economic conditions of the areas in which the tests are located. The conditions under which the stock is expected to perform in commercial production may differ from those prevailing at the tests, and such differences should be taken into consideration. For example, a poultryman whose local market pays unusually high premiums for large and extra large eggs should place more emphasis on egg size in his evaluation of stock than poultrymen located in areas where such premiums are not available. The local market preference for brown or white shells should also be taken into account. Traits related to interior egg quality that affect the grade are of greatest importance in areas where prices are based on quality standards.

Each person should study his local needs and conditions and then place appropriate emphasis on the performance traits that are of greatest importance to his situation. A productive and profitable stock for one poultryman under one set of conditions may not fit the needs of another poultryman under a different set of conditions.

Definition of Terms Used and Abbreviations

Stock:

A term used to identify a specific breeding combination of chickens. These breeding combinations may include pure strains, strain crosses, breed crosses, incrosses, or combinations thereof. Kinds of stock and breeding methods are:

NH	New Hampshire	SYN	Synthetic	IN	Incross
RIR	Rhode Island Red	WL	White Leghorn	INX	Incrossbred
RIW	Rhode Island White	WPR	White Plymouth Rock	PS	Pure Strain
		BX	Crossbred	SX	Strain Cross

Tests:

Canada Central (CC) Florida (FL)

New Hampshire Cage (NH-C)

North Carolina (NC) Pennsylvania (PA)

A period beginning during the first year stated in a double-year designation and ending Test Year: approximately 500 days later.

Definition of Traits .

Growing mortality Percentage of birds that died on or before the time they were 150 days old or subsequent age at housing.

Laying mortality Percentage of birds that died after they were 150 days old or subsequent age at housing.

Age at 50 percent Days of age computed from the first day of the first two consecutive days of 50 production percent production for living birds in the entry at that time.

Hen-housed egg Number of eggs laid per pullet housed computed from time of housing to the end of the production test.

Hen-day egg Percent hen-day production from the time birds reached 50 percent production to end of test.

Hen-day egg Percent hen-day production during the last 30 to 60 days of the test. Length of time production involved varies according to the record keeping system of each individual test. (last 30 to

(to end of test)

60 days)

Large blood spots

Small blood spots

Large meat spots

Small meat spots

Specific gravity

score

Feed per pound Pounds of feed per pound of eggs produced, computed from bulk weighing of the eggs at least one day every two weeks or two days a month at equal intervals during the laying period of the test.

Feed per 100 Average pounds of feed consumed per day per 100 birds, calculated over the entire birds per day test period.

Egg weight The weight of a dozen eggs computed from bulk weighing of the eggs at least one day every two weeks or two days a month during the laying period of the test.

Large and extra Percentage of large and extra large eggs as determined by egg-size distribution large eggs computed from all eggs laid one day each week.

Albumen quality Haugh units, computed from egg weight and albumen height of broken-out egg measured on one day's eggs per quarter, at equal intervals. The greater the Haugh units the higher the albumen quality.

Percentage of eggs with one or more large blood spots (1/8 inch or more in diameter), computed from at least three days' eggs per quarter, broken-out basis.

Percentage of eggs with one or more small blood spots (less than 1/8 inch in diameter), computed from at least three days' eggs per quarter, broken-out basis.

Percentage of eggs with one or more colored large meat spots (1/8 inch or more in diameter), computed from at least three days' eggs per quarter, broken-out basis.

Percentage of eggs with one or more colored small meat spots (less than 1/8 inch in diameter), computed from at least three days' egg per quarter, broken-out basis.

Eggs are given the specific gravity score that corresponds with the specific gravity of the solution in which they will float. Eggs that do not float in 1.100 solution are given a nine score. The specific gravity of an egg is closely correlated with shell thickness; therefore, the higher the specific gravity score, the thicker the shell. Tabulation of specific gravity solutions and the corresponding specific gravity scores follow:

Solution So	core	Solution	l	Score
1.068	0	1.088		5
1.072	1	1.092		6
1.076	2	1.096		7
1.080	3	1.100		8
1.084	4			

Body weight Average weight of birds alive at end of test.

Income over feed Income over feed and chick cost per pullet housed, with average chick cost for all entries in a test being adjusted for mortality (accidental deaths, sexing errors, and missing chicks not included).

Tests and Supervisors

Canada Central Egg Production Test

A. H. Bentley, Poultry Production Section, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Phone 613/994-9571

Florida Poultry Evaluation Center

R. B. Christmas, Chipley, Fla. 32428 Phone 904/638-0588

New Hampshire Egg Production Test (Cage)

W. C. Skoglund, Department of Poultry Science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. 03824 Phone 603/862-2130

North Carolina Random Sample Egg Laying Test, Salisbury

G. A. Martin, Poultry Extension Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27607 Phone 919/755-2621

Pennsylvania Random Sample Laying Test
Mrs. Edgar V. Hammers, Pennsylvania Furnace, Pa. 16865
Phone 814/692-8446

Copies of the final report for any of the Random Sample Egg Production Tests listed above can be obtained by writing to the test supervisor.

Table 1.—-Two-year combined summary: Regressed means and 80% confidence limits for traits by stocks entered

R DAY	HENS ds)	80% * CONF. LIMITS	22.7	25.2	23.8	26.0	22.4	26.1	21.3	26.1	26.3	24.4	24.1 25.3	25.9	24.6	25.9
FEED PER DAY	PER 100 LAYING HENS (pounds)	GRESSED MEAN	23.5	26.0	24.4	26.7	23.2	24.7	22.0	26.7	25.6	25.0	24-7	26.7	25.5	26.8
	OAY ODAYS)	80% * CONF.	19.7	59.5	64.9	60.9	65.5	66.3	57.1	64.0	59.4	66.5	65.2	56.5	58.6	66.3
z	HEN-DAY (LAST 30-60 DAYS)	RE- GRESSED MEAN	52.4	62.2	8 - 99	63.2	62.8	68.3	59.0	66.2	62.0	64.6	0.19	59.3	61.5	63.5
EGG PRODUCTION		80% * CONF.	63.7	73.1	74.6	74-4	72.4	74.6	69.3	76.2	72.7	76.0	76.2	71.3	70.5	71-7
EGG PRO	HEN - DAY (TO END OF TEST)	RE- GRESSED MEAN	65.6	75.0	76.1	76.0	74.4	76.1	70.8	77.8	74.5	77.5	7.77	73.5	72.6	73.8
	USED er)	80% * CONF. LIMITS	209	234	242	242	236	237	226	242	230	244	250	231	227	228
	HEN HOUSED (number)	RE- GRESSED MEAN	217	242	249	249	245	244	233	250	238	251	257	240	236	237
	TION	80% * CONF.	167	159	163	165	162	172	159	170	170	164	160	160	168	169
	AGE AT 50% PRODUCTION (days)	GRESSED G	171	163	165	168	166	175	162	173	174	166	162	164	171	173
	ING ent)	80% * CONF.	7.1	9.3	5.1	3.0:	6.8	5.1	5.0	4-4	4-0	4.9	4.3 6.4	5.7	4.7	4.5 6.6
ALITY	(percent)	GRESSED MEAN	5.9	8.0	6.2	3.9	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.1	0.9	5.3	9.9	5.7	5.5
MORTALITY	NG nt)	80% * CONF, LIMITS	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	- 4
	GROWING (percent)	RE- GRESSED MEAN	1.6	1.3	1.2	£.	1.5	. در	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1°3	1 • 3
STOCK	STRAIN	TRADENAME	Kentville, R.B.C	Anthony-76	Babcock B-300 V	Babcock B-380	P.D. 58	Carey Nick 310	True-Line 365 S	DeKalb Amber Link	Sex Sal Link-F	DeKalb X-L Link	Hisex White	Garber G-200	Hardy Concord	Sex Link
STOCK	STRAIN OR OR		PS Kentville, R.B.	SX Anth	IN Babcock B-300	Babcock	SYN P.D.	IN Carey Nick	IN True-Line 365	DeKa1b	Sex Sal	1b	SX Hisex	SX Garber	BX Hardy	- BX Sex Link
STOCK			Kentville, R.B.	Anth	Babcock B-300		P.D.	Carey Nick	True-Line 365		Sal	DeKa1b	Hisex	Garber	Hardy	

*If the confidence limits for two regressed means overlap, the two means are not significantly different at the 5% level.

Table 1.--Two-year combined summary: Regressed means and 80% confidence limits for traits by stocks entered (Continued)

Name of the Control	STOCK	MORTALITY	ALITY					E	EGG PRODUCTION	UCTION	7		FEED	FEED PER DAY
WL SX H & N Nick Chick		OWING ercent)	LAYI. (perce		AGE AT 50% PRODUCTION (days)	<u> </u>	HEN HOUSED		TO END OF TEST)	AY TEST)	HEN- LAST 30-	HEN-DAY LAST 30-60 DAYS)	LAYIR (po	PER 100 LAYING HENS (pounds)
WL SX H&N Nick Chick SYNXWL BX Golden Comet 1.1 1.8 5.6 6.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1	DENAME	80% * CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN			80% * CONF. GF	GRESSED C MEAN LI	80% * CONF. GI	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80% * CONF.	GRESSED MEAN	80% * CONF. LIMITS	RE- GRESSED MEAN	80% * CONF.
SYNXMH BX Golden Comet	H & N Nick Chick	9-	6.9	5-7	65	162	238	230 7.	3.0 7	71.4	9 - 09	58.# 62.8	23.9	23.3 24.5
WL SX Hubbard Leghorn 2.1 2.5 7.7 9.0 1 SYNXWL BX Ideal 236 1.6 1.9 7.0 8.3 1 WL SX Duchess 60	Comet	1.	5.6	6.8	29	164	244	236 71	7 4-4	72.8	61.6	59.4	25.8	25. 1 26. 5
WL SX Duchess 60	Leghorn 2.	1.	7.7	6.5	67	154	245	238 7	6.5 7	75.1	65.8	63.9	25.2	24.6
WL SX Duchess 60	and man and ma	÷ ÷	7.0		173	170	236	229 243 7.	3.8 7	72.3	66.2	64.2	24.3	23.7 24.9
WL SX Keystone B-1	09	44		5-2	65	161	255	246 264 80	-2	78.2	0-19	64.3	23.9	23.1
RIRKWWPR BX Sil-Go-Links 1.6 1.3 6.1 7.3 WL SX Starcross 288 1.6 1.9 5.0 6.0 RIR SX Starcross 579 1.4 1.6 3.9 5.0 WL SX Tatum T-100	B-1	÷ ÷	00	8 3	170	166	221	228 71	q=-	69.5	60.4	58.2 62.6	24.4	23.8
ML SX Starcross 288			6.1	5.0	172	169	228	220 7	1.2 7.	69.5	57.4	55.0	25.1	24.4 25.8
ML SX Karcross 579 1.4 1.6 3.9 5.0 WL SX Tatum T-100 1.2 1.5 9.6 11.0 REXSYN BX Tatum T-173 1.2 1.0 4.6 5.7 WL SX Welp Line 542 1.3 1.4 5.8 6.9 RIR SX Welp Line 650 N 1.3 1.4 5.8 6.9	Starcross 288	1.3	5.0	8-0 6-0	166	163	256	250 262 78.	ω,	77.3	65.7	63.9	25.8	25.2
WL SX Tatum T-100 1.2 1.5 9.6 11.0 8.2 RIRKSYN BX Tatum T-173 1.2 1.4 4.6 5.7 WL SX Welp Line 542 1.3 1.4 5.8 6.9 RIR SX Welp Line 650 N 1.3 1.2 6.0 7.1	Starcross 579	1.2		5.0	0	167	242	234 7:	3.2 7	71-4	61.8	59.3	26.2	25.5
ML SX Welp Line 650 N 1.2 1.0 4.6 5.7 WL SX Welp Line 650 N 1.3 1.2 6.9	T-100		9.6	8-2	89	165	234	227	3.5 7	72.0	62.7	60.7	24.4	23.8
WL SX Welp Line 542	-	÷÷	4.6	5.7	175	171	226	218	.9 9 69	71.5	55.6	52.9 58.3	24.2	23.4 25.0
RIR SX Welp Line 650 N 1.2 4.9	Line 542	1.1	5° 8	8 6 9	89	164	232	223	1.0 7.	68.9	56.7	53.9 59.5	24.6	23.8 25.4
	e 650	1.5	6.0	7.1	168	164	230	221	7 7-07	68.6	55. #	52.5	26.3	25.5 27.1

*1f the confidence limits for two regressed means overlap, the two means are not significantly different at the 5% level.

OVER	CHICK ST	80%* CONF.	4.09	4.32	4.09	4° 34	4.65 5.39	3, 17	3,55	4. 79 5. 39	4.40 5.12	3,78	3.57	* * * * * * *	330 408
INCOME OVER	FEED & CH COST (dollars)	RE- GRESSED MEAN	4.43	4.64	4-40	4°-69	5.02	3.54	3.89	5.09	ф.76	4.12	3.93	* *	3.69
	BODY WEIGHT	80%* CONF.	3.72	4.70	4.11	4.20	3.89	3.98	4,88	4.18	4 80 5 08	4.01	4.92	4.52	4.89
	WE!	RE- GRESSED MEAN	3.81	4.78	4-18	4.28	4.01	4.06	ф. 99	4.24	₩ 6 ° †	4.09	4.81	4.65	5.08
0121020	GRAVITY	80%* CONF.	4.05	3.46	3.63	3.71	3,71	3.56	3.44	3, 75	3.34	3.46	3.48	3.39	3.21
0300	GRA	RE- GRESSED MEAN	4.15	3.55	3.70	3.79	3.84	3.65	3.57	3,82	3.48	3,55	3.60	3,53	3, 38
	LESS THAN 1/8 INCH (percent)	80%* CONF. LIMITS	0.2	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.4	0.2	7.9	0.2	8-1	1.4	10.6
MEAT SPOTS	1/8 (RE- GRESSED MEAN	0.5	15.2	0.4	ħ-0	0.5	0.5	13.1	0-4	9.5	0,3	9-6	0.8	00 1
MEAT	1/8 INCH OR MORE (percent)	80%* CONF.	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	3 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	0.4	2.3
	1/8 I OR M	RE- GRESSED MEAN	0.1	8 3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.1	8 00	0.1	2.6	0.1	<u>.</u>
	LESS THAN 1/8 INCH (percent)	80%* CONF. LIMITS	1.0	2,3	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.1
BLOOD SPOTS	1/8 1 (perc	RE- GRESSED MEAN	1.3	2.8	2.1	1.5	, 8	1.9	1-7	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	2. 6
BLOOD	1/8 INCH OR MORE (percent)	80%* CONF. LIMITS	1.0	1-4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3
	1/8 OR 1 (per	RE. GRESSED MEAN	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	6*0	- 8 8	6.0	0.6	1.1		0.9		
BUMEN	ALITY agb units)	80%* CONF. LIMITS	78.8 80.4	78.0 79.4	77.5	75°3	80.6 82.6	75-0	78.9	79.6	79.1	79.4	78.7	72.7	75-7
ALBL	QUAL)	RE- GRESSED MEAN	79.6	78.7	78.1	76.0	81.6	75.7	79.9	80.2	80.2	80.1	79.7	73.8	77.1
LARGE AND	EXTRA LARGE EGGS (percent)	80%* CONF.	72.0	88.4	75.0	78.8	63.6	73.9	78.4 85.0	83.4 89.2	93.2	74.3	79.0	71-7	71.7
LARG	EXTRA EG (per	RE- GRESSED MEAN	75.2	85.2	78.0	81.8	67.2	77.1	81.7	86.3	96.6	77-4	82.6	75.7	75.7
E G G	WEIGHT (oz./doz.)	80%* CONF. LIMITS	24.9	26.3	25.5	26.0	24.8	25.4 26.2	26.2	26.5	27.1	25.5	26.3	25.1 25.9	25.5
ш	WE.	RE- GRESSED MEAN	25.2	26.7	25.8	26.3	24.4	25.8	26.6	26.8	27.5	25.9	26.7	25.5	25.9
FEED PER POUND OF	EGGS PRODUCED (pounds)	80%* CONF. LIMITS	2.50	2.51	2.55	2.61	2.55	2.56	2.65	2.35	2.52	2.58	2.64	2.56 2.74	3,03
FEEL	PROD (pon	RE- GRESSED MEAN	2.57	2.58	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.63	2-72	2.41	2.60	2.52	2.72	2.65	2.94
	STOCK		80	378	461	356	234	352	382	181	451	401	6111	319	0 to to

Statistical Methods

The two-year combined summary includes performance data on 24 stocks that were entered in both the 1976-77 and 1977-78 tests and on 3 stocks that were entered only in the 1977-78 tests. Birds were tested at 13 locations in 1976-77 and at 10 locations in 1977-78. Table 3 lists the locations. Certain traits were not measured at some of the locations. These are identified with an NR (not reported) in the appropriate columns in table 3.

Replicate data were reported by 13 locations in 1976-77 and by 10 locations in 1977-78. The number of pens and the number of stocks tested at each location for the two years are given in table 3.

The percentage data for both years for the six traits-growing mortality, laying mortality, large blood spots, small blood spots, large meat spots, and small meat spots-were converted to angles with the arcsin transformation prior to analysis. However, the test-year adjustment factors shown in table 3 and the regressed means and confidence limits shown for these traits in table 1 are given in percent.

The replicate data were analyzed by least-squares procedures to obtain the test-year adjustment factors shown in table 3 and the repeatability estimates and the correlations among pens within tests shown in table 2. The test-year adjustment factors were then used to adjust the simple stock average for test and year effects. The adjusted stock averages (the least-squares stock means) were then regressed toward the overall mean (\hat{u}) to account for variations in number of tests entered, number of years entered, and number of replicates per test. The formula used to compute the regressed mean is:

Regressed Mean = $\hat{\mu}$ + $\frac{\hat{r}_2/C}{1+(k_3-1)x_1+(k_1-k_3)x_2+(k_2-k_3)x_1+(1/C)-k_1-k_2+k_3}(s)$

where: $\hat{\mu}$ = the average of the test and year adjusted stock means.

 r_1 = repeatability within year.

 r_2 = repeatability from year-to-year.

x, = the correlation among replicates within year and test.

 x_2 = the correlation among pens of the same stock from year-to-year for the same test.

k, = an average of the number of pens per test (averaged over years).

 k_2 = an average of the number of pens per year (averaged over tests).

 k_{q} = an average of the number of replicates per test-year subclass.

C = the diagonal inverse element for that stock. The reciprocal of C, i.e., $\frac{1}{C}$, is equal to nk_3 if the assumption is made that the adjustments for test-year effects are made without error; where n is the number of test-year subclasses in which that stock is entered.

s = the test-year adjusted stock average minus the overall mean $\hat{\mu}$.

The correlations used in computing the regression coefficient were obtained from estimates of the variance components for stocks $(\hat{\sigma}_s^2)$, the stock-X-test interaction $(\hat{\sigma}_{st}^2)$, the stock-X-year interaction $(\hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2)$, and the random error $(\hat{\sigma}_e^2)$. The variance component estimates were obtained by equating the computed mean squares for these effects to their expectations. The mean squares for stocks were adjusted for the test-year subclass effects and the mean squares for the stock-X-test interaction and the stock-X-year interaction were adjusted by least-squares procedures for the effects of stocks and the test-year subclasses. The three-factor interaction was assumed to be non-existent. Ratios of the variance component estimates that were used to compute the correlations follow:

Correlation Among =
$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}$$

Correlations from Year-to-Year (same test) = $\mathbf{x}_2 = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}$

Repeatability from Test-to-Test (within year) = $\mathbf{r}_1 = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}$

Repeatability from Test-to-Test (between years) = $\mathbf{r}_2 = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}{\hat{\sigma}_s^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{st}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{sy}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_e^2}$

An approximate standard error (SE) was computed for each regressed mean as follows:

SE = b
$$\sqrt{C(\hat{\sigma}_{e}^{2} + k_{1}\hat{\sigma}_{st}^{2} + k_{2}\hat{\sigma}_{sy}^{2})}$$

where b is the regression coefficient given above in the formula for the regressed mean. Confidence limits were then computed for each regressed mean as follows:

Regressed Mean + 1.3 SE

The constant 1.3 was selected in order that the probability of the confidence limits overlapping by chance alone between any two means would be about 0.03. This makes the test of significance among regressed means almost comparable to using Duncan's range test at the 0.05 level of probability.

Definition of Statistical Terms

The following definitions will help the reader interpret the analytical procedures:

Overall mean The average of the test-year adjusted means for all stocks. This is an estimate of what the overall average would have been had all stocks been entered in all tests in both years.

The range represents the difference between the expected maximum and minimum performance among the 47* stocks, based on the regressed means.

Common stocks Stocks that are being tested at more than one location.

Test-year The amount added to or subtracted from the actual performance of the stocks at a given adjustment location in a given year to bring them to the average of all the location-year subclasses that had complete data. These factors were determined on an intrastock basis with a least-squares analysis, and they are given in table 3.

Repeatability An intraclass correlation that measures the tendency for common stocks to rank the within year same from test-to-test within year. Theoretically, it can vary from 0.00 to 1.00.

A correlation which measures the tendency for common stocks to rank the same from testto-test from one year to another. The difference between the repeatability within year and repeatability between years indicates the relative importance of the stockby-year interaction.

This correlation measures the repeatability among replicates of the same stock in the same test and year. The higher the correlation among replicates the less need there is for replication of stocks within test and year.

A correlation which measures the tendency for common stock to rank the same from year-to-year when tested at the same location. The difference in the repeatability between years and in the correlation from year-to-year within tests indicates the relative importance of the stock-by-test interaction.

Confidence limits The confidence limits for each regressed mean are computed so that the probability is about 0.80 that the "true" stock mean lies within the interval. They are presented in this report, however, for the purpose of providing approximate tests of significance for differences among stocks.

Range

Repeatability

Correlation

among replicates

Correlation from

year-to-year

within tests

between years

^{*}Includes 20 experimental stocks.

TABLE 2.--Analytical data for the traits measured $$1976\mbox{-}77$$ and $$1977\mbox{-}78$$

				Reneat	ability	Correlations	within test
	Overal1	Regresse	ed means	Within	Year-to-		Year-to-
Traits	means			year	year	replicates	year
		Min.	Max.	(r1)	(r ₂)	(X1)	(×2)
Growing mortalitypercent-	1.60	0.79	2.49	0.1395	0.0521	0.2682	0.1808
Laying mortalitypercent-	6.20	3.05	11.33	.1182	.0812	.2242	.1873
Age at 50% productiondays-	166.0	156	182	.5033	.4313	.6798	.6078
Hen-housed egg productionnumber-	243	205	264	.4767	.3972	.6532	.5737
Hen-day egg production to end of testpercent-	74.59	63.7	82.2	.5559	.4808	.6831	.6080
Hen-day egg production last 30 to 60 dayspercent-	62.35	51.0	70.3	.3526	.3259	.5354	.5087
Feed per 100 birds per daypounds-	25.06	21.30	29.10	.6360	.5757	.9415	.8812
Feed per pound of eggspounds-	2.59	2.33	2.99	.5895	.5090	.6871	.6066
Egg weightounces/dozen-	25.91	24.0	28.1	.7574	.7009	.8154	.7590
Large and extra large eggs-percent-	74.88	63.6	100.0	.7271	•5994	.8907	.7631
Albumen qualityHaugh units-	78.85	72.7	83.8	.6081	.5940	.6880	.6739
Large blood spotspercent-	.97	.31	2.10	.0889	.0889	.1336	.1336
Small blood spotspercent-	1.60	.81	4.33	.1934	.1436	.2005	.1506
Large meat spotspercent-	.26	.05	9.62	.7086	.6923	.8342	.8179
Small meat spotspercent-	1.24	.06	22.97	.8576	.8445	.8906	.8776
Specific gravityscore-	4.06	3.12	4.49	.5144	.5065	.5980	.5901
Body weightpounds-	4.18	3.17	5.63	.8145	.8058	.8203	.8117
Income over feed and chick costdollars-	5.36	2.58	5.53	.3957	.3272	.5784	.5099

NOTE: The values for these factors are based on the 27 commercially available stocks as well as the 20 experimental stocks that were tested. The individual performance data for the experimental entries were analyzed but not published in this report.

TABLE 3.--Factors used to adjust for test differences

Age at 50 percent production	(days)	1978	+8.83	+3.54	.48	+1.92	1	ł	+8.15	1	+4.16	. 81	-6.71	-1.73	+1.13
Ag 50 p	(d.	1977	+9.39	+9.77	+2.71	+3.33	+3.46	+2.29	+5.38	+3.27	-3.53	-10.53	-12.30	-11.32	-10.90
	period	1978	95	-,84	+.81	+.67			04	ţ	03	01	03	02	+.20
llity ent)	Laying	1977	-2.07	-1.66	+.77	+.42	+1.66	+.55	01	14	+.76	+.03	11	+.26	+.25
Mortality (percent)	period	1978	43	43	01	01	1	1	+.04	ļ	+.36	+.11	+.19	12	11
	ing	1977	22	17	+.07	+.07	+.07	+.07	+.07	+.01	+.41	24	04	+.11	+,11
Stocks tested	ımber	1977 1978	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12	12	25 27	- 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	24 24	24 24
v	1	1978	48	48	48	48	* 1	1	215	S	26	52	78	48	48
Pens		1977	48	48	24	48	24	48	192	24	18	36	18	48	8
Test			Central Canada No. 6 - (2/cage)	Central Canada No. 7 - (2/cage)	Florida No. 7 - Floor	Florida No. 8 - (2/cage)	Florida No. 9 - Floor	Florida No. 10 - (2/cage)	New Hampshire No. 7 - (3/cage)	New Hampshire No. 4 - Floor	North Carolina No. 3 - Floor	North Carolina No. 4 - (2/cage)	North Carolina No. 5 - (7/cage)	Pennsylvania No. 1 - Floor	Pennsylvania No. 2 - (3/cage)

TABLE 3.--Factors used to adjust for test differences--Continued

	er 100 er day	1978	86	-3.16	+.30	28	Į	Ī	+.01	1	+.92	+.65	+2.13	-2.38	-1.64
	Feed per 100 birds per day	1977	NR*	NR*	+.26	+.65	+.28	+.60	-2.19	+.81	+.63	+1.33	+1.39	-1.48	27
	per pound of eggs	1978	13	33	+.12	+.10	ļ	1	13	1	+*06	+.11	+.14	15	20
	Feed per pound of eggs	1977	+.10	+.15	+.05	+.14	+.05	+.13	29	90	+.13	+.17	+.11	11	02
	Hen-day (last 30-60 days)	1978	+.98	-3.13	25	91	l	1	+8.10	1	+.52	-2.68	21	+.90	+5.25
	Hen (last 30	1977	+.20	+1.13	+1.39	70	+2.42	-1.24	-2.89	+.28	+1.33	-3.49	59	-3.01	-1.94
luction	len-day end of test)	1978	+.17	81	+.18	67	2	1	+,26	1	-1.01	68°-	60	+2.62	+5.17
Egg production	Hen-day (to end of	1977	+1.14	+.29	36	+.81	40	+1.25	77	20	-3.22	-2.14	22	06*-	+.95
	oused	1978	+4.86	+3.97	91	-3.36		1	-5.74	ů ě	-6.10	-,75	+3.86	+6.50	+7.45
	Hen-housed	1977	+9.18	+5.31	-5.20	95	-8.62	+.69	-5.75	+2.50	-15.52	-3.46	+4.26	- 60	+2.91
	Test		Central Canada No. 6 - (2/cage)	Central Canada No. 7 - (2/cage)	Florida No. 7 - Floor	Florida No. 8 - (2/cage)	Florida No. 9 - Floor	Florida No. 10 - (2/cage)	New Hampshire No. 7 - (3/cage)	New Hampshire No. 4 - Floor	North Carolina No. 3 - Floor	North Carolina No. 4 - (2/cage)	North Carolina No. 5 - (7/cage)	Pennsylvania No. 1 - Floor	Pennsylvania No. 2 - (3/cage)

* Data for this trait not reported.

TABLE 3.--Factors used to adjust for test differences--Continued

Test	Egg weight (oz./dozen	Egg weight (oz./dozen)	Large and exlarge eggs (percent)	Large and extra large eggs (percent)	Albumen (Haugh	Albumen quality (Haugh units)	Blood spots 1/8 inch or more (percent)	ood spots inch or more (percent)	Blood spots less than 1/8 inch (percent)	pots 1/8 inch nt)
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Central Canada No. 6 - (2/cage)	+1.08	+.25	+20.47	+7.15	+2.25	+4.11	12	20	11	72
Central Canada No. 7 - (2/cage)	+1.07	+.27	+20.32	+6.27	+2.08	+2.61	03	90	13	- 30
Florida No. 7 - Floor	+.30	45	-5.67	-9.78	-4.03	-1.52	04	01	20	+.02
Florida No. 8 - (2/cage)	53	71	-11.54	-11.94	-1.95	+1.49	4.13	03	+.12	+.18
Florida No. 9 - Floor	+.43	1	-4.58	1	-4.45	1	+*05	1	÷.13	1
Florida No. 10 - (2/cage)	50	8	-11.56	1	-3.84	1	+,10		+.13	1
New Hampshire No. 7 - (3/cage)	+1.43	+1.32	+22.13	+20.49	86	+4.26	+.39	+.04	+1.33	-3.03
New Hampshire No. 4 - Floor	+1.85	1	+24.27	{	-5.64	ł i	+.47	1	+1.89	1
North Carolina No. 3 - Floor	07	+.63	-12.31	-7.38	+1.32	-1.01	+.07	+.02	+.16	+.10
North Carolina No. 4 - (2/cage)	63	53	-14.48	-10.86	+1.37	-1.34	01	01	+.05	+.07
North Carolina No. 5 (7/cage)	61	+.26	-14.10	-9.75	24	-3.22	05	01	+.04	+.07
Pennsylvania No. 1 - Floor	21	-2.09	+5.31	+3.29	-1.99	75	+.05	+.02	+.14	+.01
Pennsylvania No. 2 - (3/cage)	25	54	+2.05	+*33	-1.61	80 80 1	+.03	-, 04	+.11	02

TABLE 3.--Factors used to adjust for test differences--Continued

Income over feed and chick cost (dollars)		68*1	67	: NR*	NR*		4	-2.11		+1.62	+1.79	+1.63	+.27	+*46
Incc	1977	61	93	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	-2.74	-3.03	+.65	+.95	+1.24	37	48
Body weight (pounds)	1978	+.05	+.22	+.19	05	da es		17	1	03	05	90*-	-,16	29
Body	1977	+.22	+.20	+.09	+.03	+.18	+.02	21	+.07	+.02	+.17	+.14	14	19
gravity	1978	+1.21	+.89	-2.52	-2.52	ł	1	+.89	ŀ	+1.72	+1.63	+1.98	-1.88	-1.86
Specific	1977	+.73	***************************************	-1.86	-1.91	-1.88	-2.08	+1.31	+.98	+1.76	+1.76	+1.57	-1.88	-1.86
Meat spots less than 1/8 inch (percent)	1978	08	05	+,38	+*30		1	+*05		+.04	+.01	+* 04	01	02
Meat less tl	1977	05	23	+.10	+.28	+.35	+.24	-6.80	-9.24	01	+.12	+* 00	+.20	+.13
pots or more	1978	01	+.01	+*05	+.02			+.55	1	11	10	23	+.07	+, 08
Meat spots 1/8 inch or 1 (percent)	1977	01	02	03	01	01	+.01	+*39	+.25	37	-, 18	22	+.17	+.12
Test		Central Canada No. 6 - (2/cage)	Central Canada No. 7 - (2/cage)	Florida No. 7 - Floor	Florida No. 8 - (2/cage)	Florida No. 9 - Floor	Florida No. 10 - (2/cage)	New Hampshire No. 7 - (3/cage)	New Hampshire No. 4 - Floor	North Carolina No. 3 - Floor	North Carolina No. 4 - (2/cage)	North Carolina No. 5 - (7/cage)	Pennsylvania No. 1 - Floor	Pennsylvania No. 2 - (3/cage)

* Data for this trait not reported.

RANGE GROUP RANKING BASED ON 1977-78 TESTS

How Group Rankings Were Determined for Each Trait

The information in this section deals only with the test data obtained during the 1977-78 test year.

The performance of each entry in the 5 Random Sample Egg Production Tests conducted during 1977-78 is reported as the Range Group Rank of the entry for the trait measured. These rankings were determined in the following manner. For each trait the entries in each test were alined in descending order of performance from the most desirable to the least desirable. The "mean" or average performance for the trait was then determined. All entries above the mean are in range group 1 or 2, and those below the mean are in range group 3 or 4. The dividing point for the entries above or below the mean is the midpoint of the range between the mean and the top or bottom entry. An illustration follows:

Stocks entered in the New Hampshire Cage test laid a mean, or average, of 246.03 eggs per pullet housed. The largest number of eggs laid by an entry was 267.10 and the lowest number of 214.40 eggs. To arrive at the dividing point between the first and second range groups, the mean (246.03 eggs) was subtracted from the largest nymber of eggs produced (267.10). The result, 21.07 eggs, was divided by two to get the midpoint of the range (10.54 eggs). This was subtracted from the top entry (267.10 - 10.54) to arrive at the dividing point (256.56 eggs) between the first and second range groups. To determine the dividing point between the third and fourth range groups, the same procedure was used, except that the lowest number of eggs produced (214.40) was subtracted from the mean (246.03 eggs). This difference, or range (31.60 eggs), was then divided by two and the result (15.82 eggs) was subtracted from the mean (246.03 - 15.82) to get the dividing point (230.21 eggs) between the third and fourth range groups. These determinations for ten traits are tabulated in table 4.

The breeders of the stock tested and the Range Group Ranking, by traits, of each entry of the stock are shown in table 5. Each entry is also identified by the abbreviated name of the entrant. If the sample was drawn from a source other than the entrant's hatchery or supply flock, the abbreviated name of the source of the sample is shown in parentheses following the entrant's name.

The listing of the entries in the four range groups, with all entries of each stock in one table, allows the reader to evaluate quickly a stock based on this method of analysis. It should be kept in mind, however, that this method provides just four broad classifications. One-tenth of an egg or one-tenth of a percent difference in mortality could move an entry up or down one Range Group Rank, depending on its place in the range grouping.

TABLE 4.--Upper and lower limits for each range group by traits and tests, 1977-78

Traits measured Central Canada Florida Cage Income over feed and chick cost: Average——dol./hen housed S. 890 - 5.444 Range group 1			Tests	
National Company Canada Florida Flori			Tests	New Hampshire
Income over feed and chick cost; Average	Traits measured		Florida	
Average		Canada	TIOTIGG	
Range group 2	Income over feed and chick cost;	4 998		
Range group 3————————————————————————————————————	Averagedol./nen noused-			
Range group 4	Range group 1		Not Reported	
Range group 4	Range group 3			6.543 - 5.667
Egg production; Average—number/hen housed; Range group 1	Pango group /			5.666 - 4.790
Average—number/hen housed; 235.40	Fac production:	2,030 = 1,30		2/6 02
Range group 1	Averagenumber/hen housed:	236.46		
Range group 2	Range group 1	253.40 - 244.93	265.80 - 254.70	26/.10 - 250.50
Range group 3 — 236, 45 - 218.13	Range group 2	244.92 - 236.46	254.69 - 243.61	256.55 - 246.05
Range group 4	Range group 3	236.45 - 218.13	243.60 - 230.85	246.02 - 230.21
Age at 50 percent production; Average——days 160.1 165.0 158.0 162.0 163.9 154.0 157.8 - 151.4 Range group 1 158.1 160.1 164.0 - 163.7 157.8 - 161.4 Range group 3 160.2 - 163.5 165.8 - 168.9 161.5 - 165.2 Range group 4 163.6 - 167.0 169.0 - 172.0 165.3 - 169.0 Growing morality; 3.48 5.43 1.57 0.82 Average 1.50 3.47 .60 - 1.08 .00 - 0.41 Range group 2 3.48 5.43 1.09 - 1.57 .42 .82 Range group 2 3.48 5.44 9.02 1.58 2.28 .83 1.71 Range group 4 9.03 - 12.60 2.29 3.00 1.72 - 60 Laying mortality; 4.72 8.8 4.71 7.60 4.85 1.72 1.60 1.72 - 60 2.99 3.16	Range group 4	218.12 - 199.80	230.84 - 218.10	230.20 - 214.40
Average——days	Age at 50 percent production;			161 /
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Averagedays-			
Range group 2————————————————————————————————————	Range group 1			
Range group 3————————————————————————————————————	Range group 2		165 0 160 0	
Range group 4	Range group 3		160 0 - 172 0	
Average	Range group 4	163.6 - 167.0	109.0 - 1/2.0	
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Growing morality;	F 4.2	1.57	
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Averagepercent-			.00 - 0.41
Range group 3	Range group 1		1.09 - 1.57	
Range group 3 Range group 4 Range group 4 Range group 4 Range group 1 Range group 2 Range group 2 Range group 3 Range group 4 Range group 3 Range group 4 Range group 5 Range group 4 Range group 5 Range group 5 Range group 5 Range group 6 Range group 6 Range group 7 Range group 8 Range group 8 Range group 8 Range group 9 Range group 1 Range group 2 Range group 3 Range group 4 Range group 3 Range group 3 Range group 4 Range group 5 Range group 6 Range group 7 Range group 7 Range group 9 Ra	Range group 2			
Range group 4————————————————————————————————————	Range group 3	9.02		1.72 - 2.60
Average		9.03 - 12.00		
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Laying mortality;	12.98	4.71	
Range group 3	Average		1.60 - 3.15	
Range group 3	Range group 2		3.16 - 4.71	
Range group 4	Range group 3		4.72 - 6.55	
Egg weight; Average	Panga group 4	15.90 - 18.80	6.56 - 8.40	11.36 - 15.10
Average————ounces/dozen——— 25.38	Fag weight:			25 22
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Averageounces/dozen-	25.38		
Range group 2————————————————————————————————————	Range group 1			
Range group 3	Range group 2	25.98 - 25.38		
Range group 4	Range group 3	25.37 - 24.69		
Large and extra large eggs; Average	Range group 4	24.68 - 24.00	25.82 - 25.40	24.01 21.00
Average———————————————————————————————————	Large and extra large eggs;		99 10	64.70
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Averagepercent-			
Range group 3	Range group 1			
Range group 4————————————————————————————————————	Range group 2			64.69 - 55.70
Feed per pound of eggs; Average	Range group 3	61 10 - 52.40		55.69 - 46.70
Average	Range group 4	01:10		
Range group 1————————————————————————————————————	Feed per pound of eggs,	2.780		2.724
Range group 2	Average		2.220 - 2.302	
Range group 3	Range group 2		2.303 - 2.384	
Range group 4	Pange group 3			
Albumen quality; Average	Range group 4	3.016 - 3.250	2.478 - 2.570	2.918 - 3.110
Average group 1				77. 40
Range group 1	AverageHaugh units-			
Range group 2	Range group 1	77.80 - 76.54		
Range group 3	Range group 2			
Range group 4	Range group 3			
Blood spots, all sizes; Average	Range group 4	72.89 - 70.50	/5.18 - /2.90	11.74 - 07.10
Average	Blood spots, all sizes;	6.10	4. 20	1.60
Range group 1	Averagepercent-			
Range group 2	Range group 1			
Range group 3 6.44 - 9.27	Range group 2			
Range group 4 9.20 - 12.10 0.00 7.70	Range group 3			
	Range group 4	9.20 - 12.10	3.00 7.00	

TABLE 4.--Upper and lower limits for each range group by traits and tests, 1977-78--(Continued)

Troits massure		ests
Traits measured	North Carolina	Popp and marin
Income over feed and chick cost;	Carolina	Pennsylvania
Averagedol./hen housed-	3.180	4.171
Range group 1	3.680 - 3.430	5.060 - 4.615
Range group 2	3.429 - 3.180	4.614 - 4.171
Range group 3	3.179 - 2.880	4.170 - 3.545
Range group 4	2.879 - 2.580	3.544 - 2.920
Egg production;	2.079 - 2.300	3.344 - 2.920
Averagenumber/hen housed-	245.84	234.43
Range group 1	266.40 - 256.12	
Range group 2		256.30 - 245.36
Range group 3	256.11 - 245.84	245.35 - 234.43
Range group 4	245.83 - 228.17	234.42 - 219.61
	228.16 - 210.50	219.60 - 204.80
Age at 50 percent production;	170.0	4.7
Averagedays-	170.3	167.3
Range group 1	164.0 - 167.2	155.0 - 161.1
Range group 2	167.3 - 170.3	161.2 - 167.3
Range group 3	170.4 - 173.7	167.4 - 177.1
Range group 4	173.8 - 177.0	177.2 - 187.0
Growing mortality;		
Averagepercent-	1.38	2.39
Range group 1	.10 - 0.74	.00 - 1.20
Range group 2	.75 - 1.38	1.21 - 2.39
Range group 3	1.39 - 2.34	2.40 - 5.00
Range group 4	2.35 - 3.30	5.01 - 7.60
Laying mortality;		
Averagepercent-	7.84	7.87
Range group 1	4.10 - 5.97	.05 - 4.18
Range group 2	5.98 - 7.84	4.19 - 7.87
Range group 3	7.85 - 12.12	7.88 - 13.48
Range group 4	12.13 - 16.40	13.49 - 19.10
Egg weight;		
Averageounces/dozen-	25.91	27.41
Range group 1	27.10 - 26.50	29.30 - 28.36
Range group 2	26.49 - 25.91	28.35 - 27.41
Range group 3	25.90 - 25.45	27.40 - 26.46
Range group 4	25.44 - 25.00	26.45 - 25.50
Large and extra large eggs;		
Averagepercent-	90.26	79.12
Range group 1	95.50 - 92.88	91.70 - 85.41
Range group 2	92.87 - 90.26	85.40 - 79.12
Range group 3	90.25 - 87.48	79.11 - 71.21
Range group 4	87.47 - 84.70	71.20 - 63.30
Feed per pound of eggs;	07.47 04.70	71.20 03.30
Averagepounds-	2.356	2.708
Range group 1	2.230 - 2.293	2.480 - 2.594
Range group 2	2.294 - 2.356	2.595 - 2.708
Range group 2		
Range group 3	2.357 - 2.443	2.709 - 2.839
Range group 4	2.444 - 2.530	2.840 - 2.970
Albumen quality;	90 73	70 50
AverageHaugh units-	80.73	79.58
Range group 1	86.00 - 83.37	84.40 - 81.99
Range group 2	83.36 - 80.73	81.98 - 79.58
Range group 3	80.72 - 79.37	79.57 - 77.24
Range group 4	79.36 - 78.00	77.23 - 74.90
Blood spots, all sizes;		
Averagepercent-	2.35	3.64
Range group 1	1.00 - 1.67	1.40 - 2.52
Range group 2	1.68 - 2.35	2.53 - 3.64
Range group 3	2.36 - 3.47	3.65 - 5.47
Range group 4	3.48 - 4.60	5.48 - 7.30

TABLE 5.-- Range group ranking for stock entered in 1977-78 random sample egg production tests

ENTRY IDENTIFICATION	는 라	BREEDING	ڻ ع	STRAIN OR TRADENAME	COZT PND CHICK ONEW LEED INCOME	(Hem powsed) S DUCTION EGG PRO-	D AGE AT -09 PRO-09 PROITOUG	S MORDELITY &	S MORTALITY	F MEIGHT	% EXTRA LARGE (% FEED PER (% POUND OF (% P	S) EGGS	G QUALITY (2) BLOOD (3) STORE (4)	stoqs 3
Animal Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A OC6. A.R.I., Ont	၁၁	WE	PS	Kentville, R.B.C	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	m	m	
Anthony, PA	PA	WL	SX	Anthony-76	. 2	2	2	2	e	7	4 2	en .	4	
Babcock, NY	22	WL	IN	B-300		2	2	₩.	2				2	
Babcock, NYBabcock, NY	FL NH	M M	NI NI	Babcock B-300 V	m	2 2	2 2	- 2	നന	m 4	3 1	<u>ო</u> ო	r-1 +1	
Babcock, NY	NC	WL	IN	B-300		2	H	2	-				2-	
Babcock, NY	PA	WI	NI	Babcock B-300 V	. 5	2	2	4	m				2	
Babcock, NY	HN	RIRXSYN	BX		н с	H (7	Н с	Н.				ω,	
Babcock, NY	PA	RIRXSYN	BX BX	Babcock B-380	n m	7 7	5 2	7 [1 1	3.6	4 -1	
Canada Department of Agriculture, Poultry Division, 510 Sir John Carling Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIA OC5.														
Canada D.A., Ont	8	WI	SYN	P.D. 58	∺	2	Н	2	П	7	4		-	
Carey, OH	FL	WL	IN	Nick	-	c.	4	c	2				C	
Carey, OH	NC	MI	n i	Carey Nick 310	. 5	cn c	4 ′	7 %	7 0	40	3	4 6	2 0	
Colonial Poultry Farm, Inc., Pleasant Hill,	r A	-1 *	K T	7	n	٦	r	t	4				4	
Colonial, MO	FL	WL	IN	365	I	4	-	2	2				c	
Colonial, Mo	NC	M.	IN	True-Line 365 S	m c	4 6			m r	4 4	4 <	2 4	2	
Dekalb-Warren, Inc., 229 Main St., North Brookfield. Massachusetts 15350.	Υ	7	N T	2	1	1	4	r	n				ז	
Dekalb, IL	HN	SYNXRIR	BX	Amber Link		 С	7	en ~	en e				m i	
DeKalb, IL (Bogart, GA)	NC PA	SYNXRIR	BX BX	DeKalb Amber Link -	n m	7 %	1 4	7 H	7 6	7 -		2 1	2 3	

TABLE 5.--Range group ranking for stock entered in 1977-78 random sample egg production tests--continued

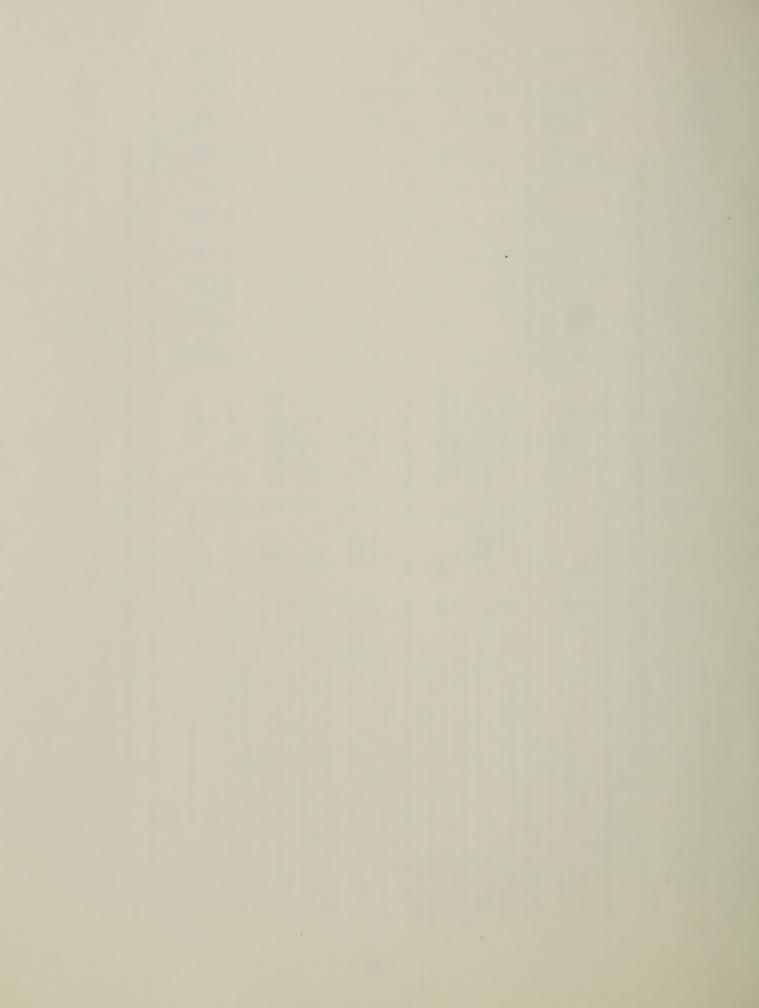
					c	0		,	,					
ENTRY IDENTIFICATION	TES₹	BREEDING	U Z	STRAIN OR TRADENAME	COST VAD CHICK OVER FEEL INCOME	EGG PRO-	AGE AT SON PRO-	S GROWING &	S MORTALITY	& WEIGHT	EGGS EXTRA LAI	LEED PER	Y ALBUMEN	STO92
DeKalb-Warren, Inc., 229 Main St., North Brookfield, Massachusetts 15350,														
Dekalb, IL	NH	RIRXRIW	BX	Sal Link	2	en	3	-	4	Н	П	2	2	3
Dekalb, MA	PA	RIRXRIW	BX	Sex Sal Link F	3	3	4	-	-	Н	—	2		2
DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., Sycamore Rd., DeKalb, 1111inois 60115.														
	SS	I	INX	DeKalb X-L Link	-	Н	2	2	-	2	2	Н	٦	2
	F	-	INX	DeKalb X-L Link	-	2	2	.7	c	2	2	c)	1	3
Dekalb, IL	NH		INX	DeKalb X-L Link	2	2	2	4	2	m	33	_	2	7
DeKalb, IL (Cuthbert, GA)	NC	I	INX	DeKalb X-L Link	٢	-	2	3	2	3	3	. →	2	1
DeKalb, IL	PA	-	INX	DeKalb X-L Link	Н	2	33	⊢	2	c	n	2	2	2
Euribrid, B.V., P.O. Box 30, Boxmeer, Holland														
Euribrid-Pilch, NC (Fisher, Ont.)	CC	WL	SX		2			2		2	2	2	7	2
Euribrid-Pilch, NC	FL	WL	SX	Hisex White	l	<u>-</u> -	2	c		4	m	, 1	2	- -1
Euribrid-Pilch, NC	HN	WL	SX	Hisex White	2	-1	Н	3	3	4	4	7	2	1
Euribrid-Pilch, NC (Atlanta, GA)	NC	WL	SX	Hisex White	H			-	1	4	4	—	7	2
Euribrid-Pilch, NC	PA	WL	SX	Hisex White	-	Η	-	2	3	c	23	2	3	4
Garber Poultry Breeding Farm, 4255 Hammett Rd., Modesto, CA 95351.														
Garber, CA	PA	WL	SX	Garber G-200	2	3		Ļ	n	3	c	4	2	
H & N, Inc., 15305 N.E. 40th St., Redmond, WA 98052.														
H & N, WA (McKinley, Ont.)	22	WL	SX	H & N Nick Chick	2	2	\vdash	1	_	3	3	2	1	2
H & N, WA	Ħ	WL	SX	S	1	ന	Н		m	4	4	4	2	i
Hardy, MA	HN	!	BX	Hardy Concord	67	cc	7	cr	2	cr;	m	4	m	m
Harmen Pedigree, P.O. Box 277, West Groton,	6 di F-			5450	>))	3)	,)
Harmen, MA	NH		BX	Sex Link	m	m	7	m	2	2	7	4	2	~
Hubbard Farms, Inc., Walpole, New Hampshire														
Hubbard, NH	HN	SYNXNH	BX	Golden Comet	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Hubbard, MH (Shelby, NC)	NC	SYNXNH SYN-MA	BX		(m) c	€) ÷	2		2 0	1	2 0	00	en e	4
Hubbard, NH	FA	SINXING	ρV	corden comec	7	7	-	4	7	7	7	7	2	n

TABLE 5.--Range group ranking for stock entered in 1977-78 random sample egg production tests--continued

STORS (%)		c) .	Н,	-1	c7 c7)	m	2	2		Н		7	† †	Н	4		7	t c	7	2	1		2	—		C	ب		2	3	П	3
ALBUMEN (F. Q.)		2	2	7	(C) (C))	6	4	4				c	η,	4	4		c	n (7	Н	Н	-	7	2		c	7			П	c	2
(SPECES OF FEED PER		с ·	7	-	m с	J	2	3	П		Н		7	4 (4		c) r	۲٦	-1				7		c	7			2	2	2
LARGE AND EGGS		2	2	77)	7 %)	-	Н	c		4		c	7	٠٠.	2		c) (7	Н	H	2	-			-	-		2	c	4	4
C, EGG		2	7	m	7 %	1	-	2	2		4		c	7 -	4	7		C ^r) c	7	Н	-	2	-	2		-	-		2	m	4	co
VILATING &		4	2	4	ന്	י	m	(2)	3		2		7	4 -	4	2		c	V F	-1	3	2	2		-		٢	-		c	ന	4	m
S GROWING S		7	m (2	4 0	3	3	(1)	n		4		7	4 (· O	ന		c	٦ ٥	7)	3	က	2	2	-		c	n		2	2	m	ന
TA 30A CO AGE AD A COTTON		_{در} .	2	n	2 6	4	7	4	3		2		7	4 0	. O	ന		c) (7		H		2	ന		c	7		2	2	2	2
S DUCTION (Hew boased)		2	Н (2	7 -	4	m	3	2		-		7	† •	4	4		۲) c	n	r-d	-	-				-	-		2	2	c	m
COST VAND CHICK OVER FEED INCOME		3	1	m	4 -	4	-	6	H		1			-	4	4		c	n c	n	Н	in the	2		-		-	-1			-	3	2
ME		orn	orn	orn	orn			B 0 0	1		1										0	8		8	8		ç	7				1	
STRAIN OR				d Leghorn			236	236	236		09 s		P			ne B-1		-T - m 1.0	Times	-Links					oss 288			6/0 880		T-100-	T-100-	T-100-	T-100-
W F		Hubbard	Hubbard	Hubbard	Hubbard	nannu	Ideal	Ideal	Ideal		Duchess		770==0	Keystone	Keystone	Keystone		041-00-1 +0	SIL-GO-LINE	211-60	Starcross	Starcross	Starcross	Starcross	Starcross		1	starcross		Tatum	Tatum	Tatum	Tatum
DING		SX	SX	SX	SX	¢	BX	BX	BX		SX		Þ.	SA	SX	SX		ρū		ВХ	SX	SX	SX	SX	SX		5	SX		SX	SX	SX	SX
BREEDING		WL	ME	WL	WL	7 8	SYNXML	SYNXWL	SYNXWL		WL		1.11	WL	WL	WL		OTTCTC	DID-TOD	KIKXWPK	WL	MT	WL	WL	WL		C F C	KIK		WL	WL	WL	WL
TEST			7	treed	F3 -	4	-		_		_			7 .	_	_		_	- I	_		7	_		_			_				_	_
-		20	EF	HN	NC		FL.	NC	PA		PA		101	- E	NH	PA		MILE	בי מינ	P.F	20 -	FL	HN	NC	PA		MT	HN !		22	E	E I	PA
ENTRY IDENTIFICATION	1 8		Hubbard, NH	Hubbard, NH	Hubbard, NH (Statesville, NC)Hubbard, NH	Ideal Poultry Breeding Farms, P.O. Box 591,	Ideal, TX	Ideal, IX-m-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-	Ideal, TX	Indiana Farm Bureau Coop., 2435 Kentucky Ave., Trdiananolis. Indiana 46241.		Parks Poultry Farm, Route 4, Box 118, Altoona,	Pennsylvania 16601.	Parks, PA	Parks, PA	Parks, PA	_	Pennsylvania 16601.	Parks, PA	Shaver Poultry Breeding Parms, Ltd., Box 400.	Shaver, Ont. (Cambridge, Ont.)	Shaver, Ont	Shaver, Ont	Shaver, Ont	Shaver, Ont	Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms, Ltd., Box 400,		Shaver, Ont	Jacum farms, Koure 3, Dawsonville, Georgia 30534.	Tatum, GA	Tatum, GA	Tatum. CA	Tatum, GA

TABLE 5.--Range group ranking for stock entered in 1977-78 random sample egg production tests--continued

ENTRY IDENTIFICATION	TEST	BREEDING	,	STRAIN OR TRADENAME	COST VAD CHICK OVER FEED INCOME	EGG PRO-	AGE AT 50% PRO- DUCTION	YTIJATROM		, EGG	EGGS EGGS EGGE	ECC2	YTITAND	STORS
					3	(Na)	(Days)	(%)	8	(20)	(%)	(H) (H)	.0.)	(%)
Tatum Farms, Route 3, Dawsonville, Georgia														
30534.														
Tatum, GA	IHN	RIRXSYN BX	Tatum	T-173	~	4	m	4		2		- •	4	.+
Tatum, GA	PA	RIRXSYN BX	Tatum 1	r-173	4	4	4	H	2	7	2	4 1	C4	n1
Welp's Poultry Breeding Farm, Box 366, Bancroft,														
Iowa 50517.														
Welp, IA	FL	WL SX		Welp Line 542	4	4	3			3	3	7	(7)	3
Welp's Poultry Breeding Farm, Box 366, Bancroft,														
Iowa 50517.														
Welp, IA	NH	RIR SX		Welp Line 650 N	4	3	—	2	3	4	7	3	4	.+





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEASTERN REGION
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER WEST
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101



